LETTER FROM SENATOR TALLMADGE. We copy the following letter from the Richmond Whig, addressed to a gentleman of that city. The fectual measures against the Federal usurpations of Sprout editor remarks "the author will be recognized with-out the publication of his name"—and adds, "it Democratic Republican principles, and will not be was written with no expectation of its meeting the driven into the ultra federalism of the administration. From the day of George Clinton to the prespublic eye." Since, however, it has met the public ent time, she has resisted the encroachments eye, we have obtained the consent of the writer to executive power and the usurpations of the Fedannex his name. In doing so we are directing the eral Government. She will continue to resist them, attention of the people to one who has never betrayed them, and whose judgment never deceives gentlemen have abandoned their principles and himself. Mr. Tallmadge has been a true prophet—turned federalists, that the Democratic Republicans be enjoys great advantages for forming a correct of New York or of Virginia should follow their estimate of the course of political events -- and, in example. In New York they will adhere to their every instance, for the last three years at least, his predictions have been scriffed. They will be in the fathers assembled in the time of the Revolution, present case—we subscribe to his sentiments and to resist the stamp act and the tea tax. I beg. calculations fully-every thing justifies his anticipations. There is nothing in the bragging and abroad, and his boasting of carrying Virginia at the late election was proved by the result to be an evidence of his utter ignorance of even the people of his own State. -Mr. Tallmadge's letter being written in the freedom and familiarity of friendly private correspondence, without intending it for publication, gives it additional force .-- Madisonian.

WASHINGTON, May 29th, 1840. My dear Sir : Your letter of the 26th inst. was duly received. It is surprising to me that Ritchie's bragging in the Richmond Enquirer about New York, should give our friends one moment's une isiness. It is his "vocation"-and it is the habit of the Federal Loco-foco party to brag the louder the more they are beaten. Since their overthrow in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, and in certain local elections in Pennsylvania, their prospects have brightened wonderfully? They are tooking up, because they are on their backs? I understand their game perfectly. They know they cannot make a decent fight in other States, unless they can persuade their friends that Mr. Van Buren can recover New York. Without it, he has not the remotest chance of success. As to his prospects in New York, I have no hesitation in giving you my candid opinion, that he will be beaten by a much larger majority than that of the last two years. I have the best sources of information. I have an extensive correspondence all over the State, and, from my peculiar position, am enabled to judge with an accuracy of our elections. For the last two years. I have predicted the result with an accuracy almost equal to the official canvass-and I now say to you that General Harrison's majority, in my judgment, will not be less than FIFTREN THOUSAND. We hope to swell it much beyond that. I have not heard of a single man that has gone over to the Administration sizee the last election. But I know and have heard of hundreds and hundreds, in different counties, who have abandoned it since that time, and are new co-operating with their old Democratic Republican friends in putting down Mr. Van Buren's old Fec'eral doctrines. Amongst this number, are men of the highest standing and influence in their respective counties. What possible ground, then, is there for Mr.

Ritchie or any other man to claim New York for this Federal Administration. It is preposterous. What claims do they present to the peowhich they expect to derive more favor than for the last three years? The confidence of the people has been more and more impaired during that the mercantile, the manufacturing, and the me-chanic interests of the country have heretofore felthe deleterious influence of the measures of the Administration. Now, that influence has reached the farming interest—and you may rely upon it, none of these interests will tamely submit to have their goods, their manufactures, their labor, and the products of the soil, as well as their lands, reduced one-half or two thirds in value, in order to enjoy the blessings of the hard money currency of Cuba, or of any other despotism, whose example the President has recommended for our imitation. No, sir, the free laborers of this country will never consent to have the price of their labor reduced to the same level with the peasants of Germany othe serfs of Russia; nor will the tillers of the soil consent that the products of their farms shall be reduced in price so low, as not to pay the cost of production; nor will the farmers consent that the lands shall be reduced two-thirds in value-that where they have purchased a farm for example, for \$15,000, paid 10,000 in cash, and mortgaged it for \$5,000, that it shall be sold from under them for the amount of the mortgage, and their wives and children turned out of doors, without shelter and without bread. Such are the legitimate effects of the doctrines now maintained by this Administration, and which its friends and supporters are every where urging upon the country; and which will b eyond the hope of redemption, if Mr. Van Buren shall be re-elected.

Of his re-election there is not the faintest prospect. In regard to New York-I speak without the least besitation, and with the most entire confidence---he has no possible hope of success there. Why should be have? The changes have been constantly against him for the last three years, and none in his favor. At the extra session in 1837, I predicted his overthrow in that State. At the No by a harricane. At the next session of Congress, he apologised to his friends by saving that there was 40,000 voters who did not come to the poils, but would be out for him at the next election. Well, sir, in 1838, these 40,000 came out, and 25,000 in addition, and he was beaten by more than 10,000 majority. He again consoled his friends and morality which Mr. K. has promulgated, in for this unexpected defeat, by saying that in the next campaign be would take the field in person. The only reason yet given to the queries we published him from public notoriety. Was ever a He did so .- He traversed the whole State, on a mere electioneering tour, and with the exception of the city of New York, the result in the Legislawed a larger majority against him than the year before. In almost every contested county, the popular vote against him was increased. There was no falling off, but from local causes, any where, except in the old western district, which is so immensely strong that there was no necessity of giving a full vote, but at a general election That old district will give Harrison FIFTEEN THOU-

The late charter election in the city of New York has satisfied both friend and foe, that under the registry law, Harrison will carry the city in the fall by a decisive vote. You may recollect, too. Will he deny that one of his band of confeder-that last year we had every thing to discourage and ates was Mr. John Tappan, of Boston, of the celedishearten our friends--many gave up all for lost, after they heard the disastrous accounts from Tennessee and Indiana. -But there were some indomitable spirits, that never doubt or falter in a good They rallied, and soon convinced the ple that New York could sustain herself, and was not to be influenced by any news abroad, however unpropitious. At this time, every man of the oppois confident of success. It is not an over confidence that begets inaction-it is a confidence which invigorates and inspires, and which impels to greater exertion. It is a confidence, in short, which will justify the expectations of our friends and disappoint the hopes of our enemies.

After all we have done in New York, for the las three years, under the most unfavorable auspices, it is not a little mortifying to us now, with all our bright prospects before us, that a single friend abroad should, for a moment, permit a doubt of our triumphant success in the full, to cross his mind. New York is just as certain for Hannison, as that the time of election comes round. And if my old engaged in the same thing itself without scruple friend Ritchie, who goes for men and not principles, I should be pleased to accommodate him—or, if he examination, and demands the light of truth.

I should be pleased to accommodate him—or, if he examination, and demands the light of truth.

Guilt steals under the clock of silence, or sneaks of under an affected air of dignity.

I should be pleased to accommodate him—or, if he examination, and demands the light of truth.

Guilt steals under the clock of silence, or sneaks of under an affected air of dignity.

I should be pleased to accommodate him—or, if he examination, and demands the light of truth.

Guilt steals under the clock of silence, or sneaks of under an affected air of dignity.

I to begin alresh with General Harrison. Through. It is same. If aristocracy decrees that its tribute country—in every State and in every shall do most to mark with signal reprobation the conduct of those of under an affected air of dignity.

demorratic Republican State Convention will soon becabined the old head quarters at Syracuse. respond the laborers.

it will be held about the 1st of October. There whether urged upon her by Martin Van Buren or therefore, you will dismiss all apprehension abou

old principles, and will assemble in convention at Syracuse to resist Federal aggressions, as our fore-New York, and set down her 42 votes, as the capital on which Harrison will commence business; bullying of the Richmond Enquirer—the editor of that paper knows nothing of the popular feeling cabin and hard cider" candidate. I have devoted myself, for the last three years, to the reform of this administration-I have enlisted for the war. and you may rest assured, that I shall not stop till the final battle in November is fought and won. town and county, as well as in State Convention, That accomplished, and Harrison elected, I shall to expose the follies of the Administration to all feel that the country is safe, our free institutions restored to their original purity, and that we may once more enter upon a train of uninterrupted prosperity. And I shall also feel that I can say, with much greater propriety than Mr. Van Buren. said on another occasion, "It is glory enough to have served under such a chief." I have written a much longer letter than I in-

ended when I commenced; but, having said thus much, I will add a little more, by way of giving my estimate of the Presidential election. I have taken great pains to get the most accurate information. I have not only consulted members of Congress, but I have had a very extensive correspond-ence throughout the Union. My sources of infor-mation may be implicitly relied on—and, I say to you, with the utmost sincerity, that, in my judgment, Gen. Harrison will be elected by a more tri-umphant majority than Gen. Jackson received in his palmiest days. In writing to you, as a friend, have not only no motive, but no disposition, to nislead or exaggerate. I give my estimate below, on which I place the most implicit reliance, and sincerely believe the result will fully justify it.

ij	amountly bene-c		it min tuni Justil in	
	Harrison.		Van Buren.	
Ú	Massachusetts,	14	New Hampshire,	
ľ	TO COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE	7	South Carolina,	- 3
ŧ	Connecticut,	8	Arkansas,	
ļ	Rhode Island,	4		
l	New York,	4.2		
	New Jersey,	8		
¢		30	Daubtful.	
į	1. 1. 2. C.	3	Maine,	1
è		10	Mississippi,	-
ì	Virginia,	23	Alabama,	
	North Carolina,	15	Missouri,	
d		11		
,		ŏ		
ż	The state of the s	15	Van Buren and	- 1
	Kentucky,	15	Doubtful.	4
t		. 5	Doubling	-
		9		
•				
	Ohio,	21		
r	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	3		
1		248		
۰	4444113011	~ 30		

The whole number of electoral votes is 295necessary to a choice 148. You will perceive then, that Harrison will have 100 votes beyond the number requisite to elect him. I have given Mr Van Buren New Hampshire, which, I know, will be matter of complaint with our friends there-for they have determined to make battle in a way to shake even the granite hills. Perhaps I ought to make a similar apology in regard to Arkansas. have also given him South Carolina, which will go for him, unless by December when the vote is to be cast, Mr. Calhoun should think the interests of the country require it to be given to a third man, as heretofore! Of the 25 doubtful votes, I think Harrison's chance decidedly the best for a majority of them-and if the tide of public sentiment continues to set as strongly as it has done, Mr. Van Buren, can call his own!

I look forward to the above result with the most perfect confidence, and with the most pleasing anticipations. What a rebuke will it be of the atempted usurnation of all the nowers of this Government, and the practical subversion of its fundamental principles! What a triumph and restora-tion of the powers of Congress, when freedom of thought and of action shall be once more youchsafed to the representatives of the people and of the States!

Excuse the baste with which I have written under the pressure of numerous engagements, and beieve me very truly yours,

N. P. TALLMADGE.

From the Madisonian.

SPECULATIONS OF THE LATE POST MAS-TER GENERAL.

A political friend in the North has written us a letter, the entire contents of which, we are not at vember election of that year he was swept away as present at liberty to use, which fully corroborates the truth of the remarks we made, some days ago, in relation to the speculations of the Boston Land Company in the Chickasaw reserves, and Mr. Kendall's connection therewith! We have no doubt, some developments must be ultimately

The only reason yet given to the queries we published, has been that Mr. Kendall has no property that is "productive."

the Ex-Post Master General permit the contents of their movements-their whole ambition is to hold 1836, inviting associates in the Chickasaw chase, to be exposed ! Will he deny that he claimed great advantages

n consequence of his influence with Gen. Jackson, whose assent to the sale of the chiefs' lands was Will he deny that he invited the formation of a

company, who should contribute his part of the funds, and that the bonus to be given him was equivalent to \$50,000 ! brated abolition family, and some others we might

name ! Will he deny that a chief clerk of the Post Office Department, was sent to Boston to facilitate the speculations, and that he resigned his office at last,

become the agent of the company Will be deny that, after the "poor Indians" were livested of their lands, sales were made to plan-

than the price paid? Will he deny that any of his pious abolition con-

Will he deny that any of his confederates in the Chickasaw speculations, have ever evinced strong propensities for smuggling--not the mail--but foreign goods subject to duty ! Will be answer any of these questions! No

with crime, on the one hand, yet, on the other, it is or restraint. Innocence is an open orator.

"Down with the wages of labor!" exclaims the administration. "Down with the administration!"

LETTER OF MR. JOHNSON, will be a Conservative rally on that occasion, such as has not been known before in the State. The by the people in his own district, the Cotocton low deeply she feels the indignity which has been wages of the laboring classes. Van Burenism is striving to do the same thing. Aristocracy accu-

To the Central State Committee of Whig Young Men of New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1840. Gentlemen-I have had the honor of receiving our kind invitation to attend your State Convenion of the Democratic Whig Young Men of New Jersey. The compliment is greatly enhanced by the flattering language used, which I ould wish that I deserved.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to attend on so interesting an occasion, but debility from severe indisposition, and the accumulation of

deprive me of that pleasure. I am rejoiced to know that the young Whigs of New Jersey are stirring with such zeal and pow- debts; but if all notes under twenty dollars are to er, in opposition to the misrule of our weak, vicious and corrupt Administration. I hope they will bring their powerful aid and zeal to rescue the government from the hands of our present rulers. I could hope that they would meet in town and county, as well as in State Convention, the people-that they would adopt the plan of the notes of the Banks of other states under twenty public addresses, oral as well as printed.

The country is fast going to ruin, and the young men of the nation can do much. They can do be in force! They may have property and credit, enough to arrest its downward course, if they will but the gold and silver to pay off the debts contracfirmness perseverence and zeal.

The vicious politicians who have now in their hands the Administration of the Government. tremble, with terror at the power of the people with who are moving against them.

Mr. Van Buren has disappointed the people to improve, has destroyed the currency-instead of making money more plenty, he has made it scarce-instead of increasing prices, he has decreased them-instead of augmenting wages, he Every man engaged in business, every laborer, has diminished them. He has failed to effect what he vainly attempted; and his friends come out now openly in the Senate, and avow that they think it would be a great blessing to have wages of all kinds reduced.

Mr. Van Buren said, that because the crown Governments of Europe had the Sub-Treasury legislature, the following bill was introduced: system, therefore this Republic should follow the royal example. His Senators say from that hint, that as wages are low in Europe, they should be low here.

Such are the monstrous doctrines which Mr. Van Buren writes in his message, and his disciples declare on the floor of the Senate.

Will the people respond to it? They will I trust in a voice of indignation. The farmer and ballot box send such men from their high places, and elect other and better men.

If an evil genius had had absolute dominion over the nation, it would have placed just such men in power as are now in place to scourge the They are tortured with distress, bankruptcy and poverty-and things are getting worse every day, and will continue so until Gen. Harrison is elected.

The men who govern the nation are both ignoant and vicious.

Mr. Van Buren never had more capacity than third rate Lawyer-a fifty rate Statesman-and first rate intriguer of low conning.

The Secretary of state was a good off-hand debater in the Senate, but never possessed capacity to make an argumentative speech. A so-so Minister at Spain, he may now have the opportunity to make a skilful diplomatist, but it remains to be

seen if he has the capacity.

The Secretary of the Treasury is too great a fool to be more than a shallow knave. Failing to be made the President of the Branch Bank of by November next, will scarcely have a state he the United States in New Hampshire, he is trying hard to be President of a Treasury Bank, which his friends and Calhoun with them, (who is now too weak to be attacked) are trying to establish.

The Secretary of the Navy had capacity enough to be Clerk to the Board of Navy Commissioners, and should never have been removed from the only place which suited his telents.

The Secretary of War has but little public upon a wild Indian in time of war. I once complimented him in a speech in Congress, before 1 knew him. "If Heaven will forgive me for that folly, I will never offend in that way again.

The Postmaster General has as much virtue and patriotism as any of them, and his nearest friends smile at the credulity of those who think

he possesses either. When Lord Chatham was Premier, he asked "because," said Chatham, "I want a person of legal knowledge about me, that we may ACT con-STITUTIONALLY;" and the able Camden was solid phalanx to the ballot box, and to support the recommended and appointed. For the opposite Whig ticket. This is our remedy--'tis through the reason Mr. Van Buren has selected his Attorney Generals. The present incumbent of that high made, which will set off the pretensions to poverty important and distinguished office I never heard shield him from public notoriety. Was ever a nation cursed before with such men in high We desire to put a few other questions. Will office. Selfishness and corruption control all a letter written by him to Boston about the year their places, and make as much money out of

> "Defend us mighty Providence! What would these madmen have? First, they would bribe us without pence, Deceive us without common sense, And without power enslave !"

cule General Harrison as a poor man, who lives bed, and satisfy themselves at the same board, which nounced them.

The principles upon which Van Burenism is based of freezes, and in such a cause, and at such a sacrifice.

erisis. New Jersey, if alive to the memories of the past or the hopes of the future, owes it to her peared upon the earth—and those forms have been

[self and to her sister States, to make every effort. [as various & deversified as the tints of an autumnal ballot box.

regard and esteem, your obedient serv int, W. COST JOHNSON.

To Messrs, Z. Rossell, James Wilson, John Howell, Ralph H. Shreve, Orrin Bailey .- State renism. Central Committee.

From the St. Louis Bulletin.

MONEY MATTERS. For years past, times have not been so hard as tion the little money we now have. Honest men find it a matter of difficulty already to pay their be driven from the state, what currency have we to supply its place. The Bank of Missouri has no notes of consequence in circulation—the gold and silver coins are not to be had--and if the loco foco party in this state pass the currency bill, making it a penal offence for any citizen to pass or receive dollars, what must be the situation of those who happen to be in debt when this ruinous law shall embody, as they are doing, themselves together, ted by the people cannot be found in the country, and the property of hundreds and thousands of our best men, must be sacrificed at one-fourth of its value. It is melancholy to think, of what must be the condition of the country, if the currency bill passes; and if our adversaries succeed and have a -he has disappointed his friends. His attempt large majority in our next legislature, the bill will surely become a law. It becomes every good citizen, every lover of his country, to be up and doing. and to labor to avert this threatening calamity. farmer and mechanic, should reflect calmly upon this matter, and examine if his interest and prosperity would be promoted by expelling from circulation all notes of the banks of other states under ten or twenty dollars. At the last session of the

> A BILL TO REGULATE THE CURRENCY. of Missouri, as follows:

Sec. 1. No person shall pass or offer to pass, or eceive or offer to receive, any bank note, as paper currency within the limits of this State, after the 1st day of March, 1839, of a less denomination than Five Dollars; after the first day of July, 1839, of a less denomination than Ten Dollars; mechanic will I hope reprobate it, and will at the and after the first day of March, 1840, of a less denomination than Twenty Dollars; except the ten dollar notes of the Bank of Missouri.

Sec. 2. No person shall pass or offer to pass, or receive or offer to receive, any bank notes or paper currency, pavable after date, commonly called post notes, after the first day of March, 1839. Sec. 3. No person shall pass or offer to pass, or

receive or offer to receive, any bank note or paper urrency, issued by any bank, generally reported the first day of March, 1839. Sec. 4. No person shall pass or offer to pass, or

currency, purporting to be issued by the President, motives. But if you want to set any Kinderhook Directors & Co. of the Bank of the United States traps about these diggins, you may as well absquatfter the first day of March, 1839. Sec. 5. No person shall establish any agency, or any branch of any bank of another State or Ter-

ritory, or of the District of Columbia, after the first day of March, 1839. Nor shall any person who may have heretofore established any such agency or branch of any bank, continue the same in existence after the first day of March, 1839. Sec. 12. Every person who shall violate the pro-

isions of this act, after the first day of March. 1839, shall be ineligible to any public office in this State, and every public officer who shall violate any provision of this act, after the first day of March, 1839, shall, upon conviction, forfeit said office and be removed therefrom.

It is true, this bill was lost by a small vote; but it received the sanction of the great body of the of the free states are charged with undue Southern Administration members, and a similar bill will influence and vassalage, it is a reckless falsehood doubtless be introduced at our next legislature. virtue, and less capacity. I would rely upon a Now, we ask the common sense men of all parties ruption." promise of his with the same fidelity, that I would to look into the provisions of this bill and see what must be its effect.

Every man is disqualified from holding any office nder the State who, after a certain period, receives or passes any notes (but those of the Bank of Missouri) under twenty dollars, besides other penalties

This Currency Bill is a matter which affects the ballot box we must speak our sentiments.

From the Albany Evening Journal. DEMOCRACY AND ARISTOCRACY.

True Democracy labors for the happiness of the ights and the protection of those interests. It disregards the specious plea of temporary necessity, the moneyed institutions compelled by the same them as they can; and have really hoarded into and the plausible protexts which power is ever cause to suspend specie payments, and the residue their own pockets and those of their political ready to urge for encroaching upon them. It sees obliged to restrict their issues in order to save themretainers and dependants most of the gold and no reason why government should shield itself from selves from ruin-public works of internal improveretainers and dependants most of the good of the embarrassment by embarrassing the People. if ment in various parts of the Union abandoned—laboth cannot be prosperous, it prefers that the good of borers dismissed without the means of support or the greatest number should be consulted. It denies the prospect of employment-industry in all its deexist for any other purpose than that of promoting the value of property and the wages of labor depricated—the Federal Government incurring a debt governed. The creed of true De nocracy is simple to defray its daily expenses—those expenses swelland intelligible. Its conclusions are direct and po- ed to an amount far beyond all former example -Yes! the energies of a whole people have been sitive. It has no sympathy with a government the treasures of the nation wasted, and the lives of paralyzed by empire governmental experiments, which proposes to "take care of itself, and leave her bravest sons ingloriously sacrificed in the and the industrious and most enterprizing have the people to take care of themselves." It makes swamps of Florida -- the vast amount of present sufbeen reduced to poverty, whilst the office holders no provision for the "divorce and separation" sought fering, aggravated by dismay at beholding the obhave all made fortunes, and in their high blown for by the present administration. It expects its stinacy with which fresh experiments are forced pride, despise the poor; aye, denounce and rid. magistrates to accommodate themselves at the same upon a people that have repeatedly rejected and de-

ters and others, at rates nearly ten times higher Harrison, though poor, is honest; and if he gets are strictly aristocratic. Aristocracy lives and acts the vote of every knoest poor man who lives in a exclusively for a class. It rules for the interest of cabin, he will be elected by such a majority as a class. So does Van Burenism. The measures, federate speculators took mortgages on negroes to no President ever had before. That this will be the policy, the laws of aristocracy all tend to toe the happy result, I am confident in belief-every same point-the aggrandizement of a class. Its day is bearing testimony to the conviction. The virtues are all class virtues. So with Van Burenism. public mind is awakened and alive to the impor-tance of the coming contest. The Harrisburg all it can lay its hands on. Aristocracy gives gran-Will be answer any of these questions! No.
Conscious guilt always covers itself with the clock of hypocrisy, and while it holdly charges others clamation, but it comes back strengthened with every refluent wave of the popular voice. In a rights, pursuits and conveniences are disregarded word, the people want to rub out old scores, and and trampled on whenever they conflict with the inwho have tampered with the rights and privileges Its exactions must be complied with whatever the

done her, and prove her power to resent it, at the striving to do the same thing. Aristocracy accumulates and consumes, but never toils or produces l have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great thrives feater and waxes fattest when labor is low. Aristocracy is averse to a high standard of value The lower the price of property the greater quanti-ty it can grasp to its own use. So can Van Bu-

is subtle and circuitous in 11s advances-ingenious in devising pretexts -- adroit in the choice of occathey now are, but not content with the downward course of things, our adversaries seem determined character of Van Burenism? Witness the steadimuch important public business on my hands, will to make things worse, and to drive from circula- ness of its aim for ten years to obtain an absolute control of the money power. First, by adopting and standing god-father and stock-distributor-gene-ral to the Safety Fund Banks-then by making the State Banks pet depositories-now creating a Natimal Sub-Treasury Bank, "founded on the credit and revenues of the Government," and nearly ready to extend the essential aid of its corrupt reto belp Van Burenism through the coming election

Aristocracy admits no latitude for freedom of pinion. Whoever acts with it must think with it. Secession is punished as treachery. It enrols its retainers for life. So with Van Burenism. The bed of Procrustes was a couch of luxury, compared with the quarters to which Van Burenism consigns

Aristocracy encourages Genius only to enslave It often rewards men for the prostitution of mleut, never for the merit of possessing it. Let no truly great or virtuous mind court the favor of Van Burenism unless prepared to surrender even the independence it already possesses. Poverty and privation, and hunger and destitution, cannot taint he soul or take away the high prerogatives of intellect. Van Burenism demands the unconditional surrender of them all.

"SUBSTANCE OF A CORRESPONDENCE.

Sixteen Loco Focos in Oswego, N. Y., to General

Harrison: "DEAR GENERAL-We like you mightily, and always did. We cotton to you immensely. We admire you to distraction. We love you so well admire you to distraction. that we are anxious to keep you out of the trouble-some post of President, which we greatly fear you will get into, if we don't devise some plan to prevent it. We have therefore picked up a set of extra cunning questions on various matters, your answers to which we confidently believe must be Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State calculated to stir up dissention among your friends, alienate some of them, and distract the public attention in a great degree from the high considerations which are now uniting the People in your favor Do, therefore, oblige us with categorical answers to our 'cute string of questions, and it will go hard with us if we cannot make something out of answers calculated to prop the sinking cause of the great Patroon of our village. "We are yours, distressingly, M. H. &c. &c

From the Harrison Committee of Correspondence in Cincinnate to the Oswegonians aforesaid

"Gentlemen - You can't come it! If you really ant to know what are Gen. Harrison's opinions on the great public questions of the day, turn to his Reports, his Speeches, his Votes in Congress and beheved to be a non-specie paying bank, after the first day of March, 1839.

Wou will find in those ample information. He never dodged behind the pillars; overhaul his Votes and Speeches when he was not a candidate for Preseceive or offer to receive, any bank note or paper ident, and could not have been influenced by sinister traps about these diggins, you may as well absquat

"Yours, at arms' end. J. C. W. & Co.

Chorus of Treasury fed journals and Loco Foo slang whangers: "The infernal old imbecile! The ninny-hammer The man in an Iron Cage!' Not step into the nice

little affair we had cooked up for him! Treason! Murder! Fire! Rape! Robbery! Dotard! Blockhead! Coward! Granny Harrison!! IV.

· Verdict of the People, in great merriment: "Served 'um right!"

"So far as the administration and the Democracy

From the Madisonian.

Address to the People of New York .- The Whig members of the New York Legislature have published on Address to the people of the State, setting forth a general view of what has been done during the session, and containing some interest of every man in the community, and we political allusions to the present state of the counfriend to recommend a lawyer to him for an office, ask the people if they are prepared to give their try and the policy of the National Government. destructive measures so perseveringly persisted in by the Government:

A crippled commerce-internal trade languishing -manufacturers discharging their hands-the products of agriculture at their lowest prices-mechanics without employment; money scarce and kept nass. It recognizes no principle which compro-nises the rights and interests of the people. It the hostile measures of the Government—the cur-It the hostile measures of the Government-the curyields nothing requisite to the maintenance of those rency left to us, deranged and depriciated by the war upon credit so wantonly waged for years-many of the validity of any government which professes to partments baffled, disheartened and unrewarded-

From the New-York Timer. LOG CABIN BOYS OF THE WEST, DO YOU HEAR THAT!

The conductors of the New Era, the leading Van Suren organ in New York, have placed in front of their office a miniature log cabin, with the British flag hoisted over it. In the far West, where log cabins are the homes of the people, there is not a nan whe would not die upon his own hearth stone, ere he would permit such a desecration of his hum-ble roof. The brave hardy yeomanry who dwell in these log cabins, which the New Era men have thought fit collectively to stigmatise as the habita-tions of traitors, know that the man of their choice toiled by day and slept on the ground by night, for many months, to prevent that flag from being raised over the dwellings of their forefathers, which the proprietors of a Van Buren print have now placed in triumph over a mocking effigy of their honest abodes. Boys of the border, hard-fisted yeomanry of the great Western Valley, how do you relish the

From the Stuckholder AN UNERHING SIGN AT THE CENTRE. WILLIAM W. SEATON, E-q., one of the Editors of the National Intelligence, has been elected Mayor of the City of Washington by the unprecedented Whig majority of 378 votes. So much, for the power of the People, in opposition to the power of the President and all the officers of all the Departments. 63-So much, moreover, for the aban-Aristocracy is systematic. It never abandons a purpose once determined on. It changes its means and mode of approach often—but its aim never. It examination into the rottenness, corruption and extravagance of its servants and agents. But the people are not longer to be beguiled by names or misled as to facts-and the following extract from a recent address of Mr. Fendall, at a public meeting of the citizens of the Metropolis, unveils the character of the man who now heads the government but whom the people have resolved shall hend it no longer.

Extract from Mr. Fendall's Address. "No, fellow-citizens, though his practices in the black art, or his art of black practices, have gained for him the honored instrument" the title of th it.
s its
The and it is not in the name of Martin
The and it is not in the nature of things that he ever should have any with a people like the Americans, at once frank and sagacious, generous and shrewd. But is he on this account the less formidable! Far otherwise. He is the subtle Octavius, consolidating, and stealthily enlarging the power which the bold spirit of the first Casar had usurped. Conscious weakness teaches him a dangerous prudence. It admonishes him to rely mainly upon the resour ces of his native cunning; and all history tells us that cunning is more dangerous than force. Never was the despotism of the Roman emperors sterner or more degrading than when wielded by the timid snuchs of the palace.

With your permission, fellow-citizens, I will now take up the report of the committee, and notice, with more particularity than could be allowed in that paper, consistently with its plan, some of the causes of "alarm" which it refers to. The first is the inordinate increase of the

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES. The following is a statement of the expenses of the Government, omitting fractions and payments on account of the Ghent treaty and of the national

lebt, for eacl	of the	last fift	een yea	rs:
1825		2		\$11,490,459
1826		26		13,062,316
1827				12,653,095
1828				13,296,041
Mr. Ap.	m's adi	einistra!	tion	\$50,501,911
Average fo	or each	ear. S1	2,575,4	77.
1829				\$12,660,460
1830			*	13,229,533
1831	2.00	18	61	13.864,067
1532		1.0	2	16,516,388
1933				22,713,756
1834	1,2		2	18,425,417
1835				17,514,950
1836	*	•		30,868,164
Gen. JA	CKSON'S	adminis	tration	£145,792,785
Average				
1837		. 20		\$39,174,745
1839	*	*:		40,427,218
1839			4	31,815,070

Mr. VAN BUREN'S first three years \$111,406,953 Average for each year, \$37,135,651. THE SUB-TREASURY SIMPLIFIED.

Question. What is the famous sub-treasury. Answer. Simply a plan to collect the governent dues in specie. What becomes of the money?

It goes to pay the debts of the government. Who does the government owe?

Its officers. Then its great merit consists in paying these alaries in specie

A. Certainly.
Q. How many white males over 21 years of age are there in Ashtabula county, and how many in Conneaut! A. In the county about 5000, and in Conneaut

Q. How many U. S. officers are there in the county, and in Conneaut? In the county thirty-five and in Conneaut

Then all the evils of the system are to be orne by 5000 men, that THIRTY FIVE may get their salaries in specie; and six huddred that THREE may do so!

A. Certainly. Q. Why are they entitled to any better pay than the poor man who labors for 6s a day?

A. They support Mr. Van Buren, and are there

ore a privileged class. Well, indeed, this is a beautiful system. It is so democratic, and places men on such perfect

equality .- Conneaut Gaz. The Administration prints are falling into the great error with regard to Gen. Harrison, which marked the course of most of the opponents of Gen. Jackson, and which so materially contributed to the success of the late President. The abuse, falsehood sanction to this ruinous measure. If they are not, it becomes them to act like men—to march up in solid phalanx to the ballot box, and to support the upon the United States, as consequences of the United States, as consequences of the upon the upon the United States, as consequences of the upon the upon the United States, as consequences of the upon the up was enough against him to excuse much of what was said. And yet the people would not stand it! An old vetran, who had fought bravely for his country, they reasoned, did not deserve such treatment. So with Gen. Harrison. Every body knowsknows from history, from eye-witnesses, from admitted fact, that he is brave and patriotic-that he has been a gallant and successful General—that he has filled with honor the most responsible stations -that his honesty is unquestioned-that he is a capable and efficient man-an experienced statesman-and a worthy citizen. To represent him therefore, as imbecile, weak, cowardly, and base, is to revolt the moral sense of the people. Such charges affecting the fame and character of Gen. Harrison, strike through him at the fame and glory of our country. The American people feel, in some sense, that they are villified and slandered, when they see one of their oldest and best Generals thus

cruelly calumniated .- Alex. Gazette. CAPITAL.

The "Spy in Washington" has lost none of his original pungency. He frequently preaches a long sermon in a short paragraph. We gave one or two such, from him, a few days since. Here is another —equal to any dish of tea or coffee in the land:

"A friend was conversing with a Loco foco member of Congress, from a Loco-foco State. Said the gentleman to the honorable member-" How do you think the people of your State now are! Do you suppose that they are yet Democratic! The member paused a few moments, and, then replied-

"I suspect my people are in the situation of a travelier that I once heard of. He stopped at an inn to breakfast, and having drank a cup of what was given him, the servant asked, what will you have, tea or coffee!" To which the traveller answered --

" That depends upon circumstances. If what you gave me last was tea, I want coffee. If it was offee, I want ted .- I want a change

Mone Signs .- B. F. Burton, editor of the Pulaski, [Ohio.] Republican, a Van Buren paper, has quit that payer and its party; he goes for Old Tip, and is now editor of the Whig Courier. The Morgantown, [Virginia,] Republican, has shandoned the Administration, and goes for Har-

The Milledgeville, Geo. Journal says, of the peo ole of Georgia-"a change they want, and a change

The Milledgeville Recorder holdly hoists the Harrison flag - Vermont Watchingn.